



# Optoelectronic Devices for Multidimensional Interconnections

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with input from

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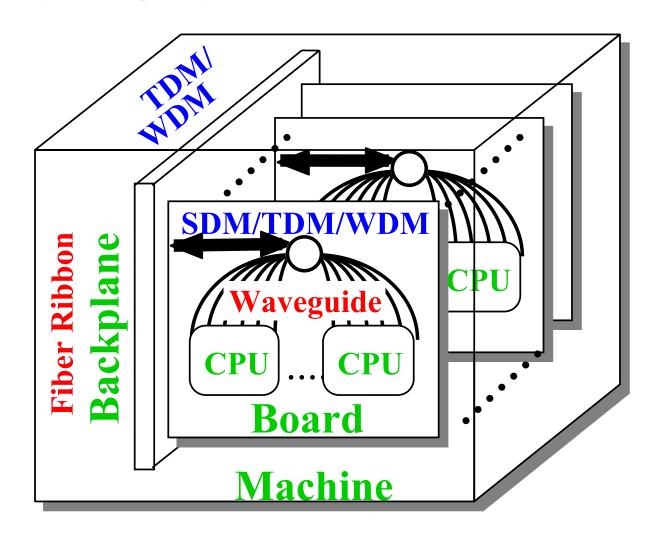
David A.B. Miller, Stanford Univ.







### High-capacity optoelectronic interconnections



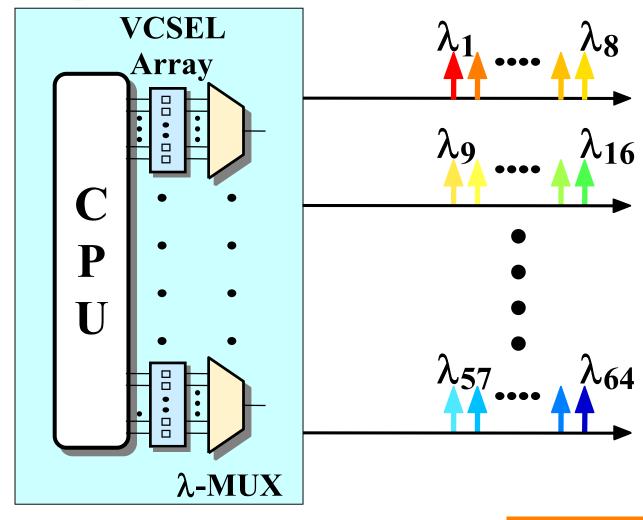






### **Basic optical interconnect**

Transmit
parallel
bits between
CPU's
on sets of
parallel
wavelength





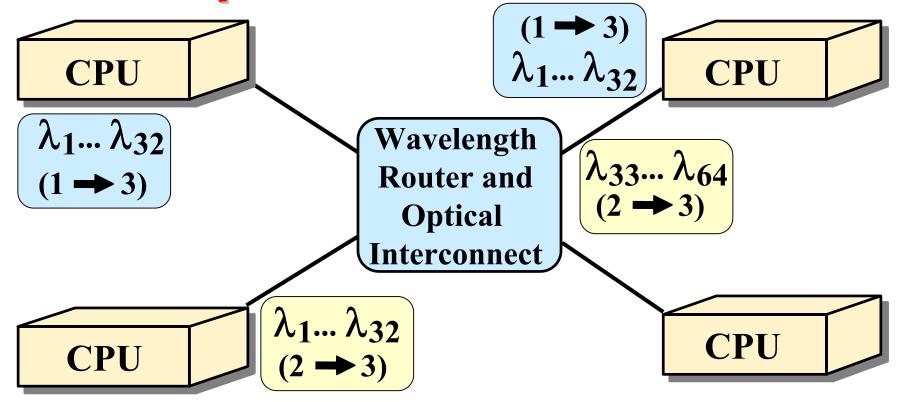


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## Optical interconnect



Shifting blocks of  $(\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{32})$  to a new  $\lambda$ -regime  $(\lambda_{33} \dots \lambda_{64})$ 

A. Willner





#### **Outline**

- Time Slot Interchange and Wavelength Shifting
- Wavelength Shifting of Subcarrier Multiplexed Channels
- Chip Scale Optical Processing Components
- Latency in Optical Interconnections



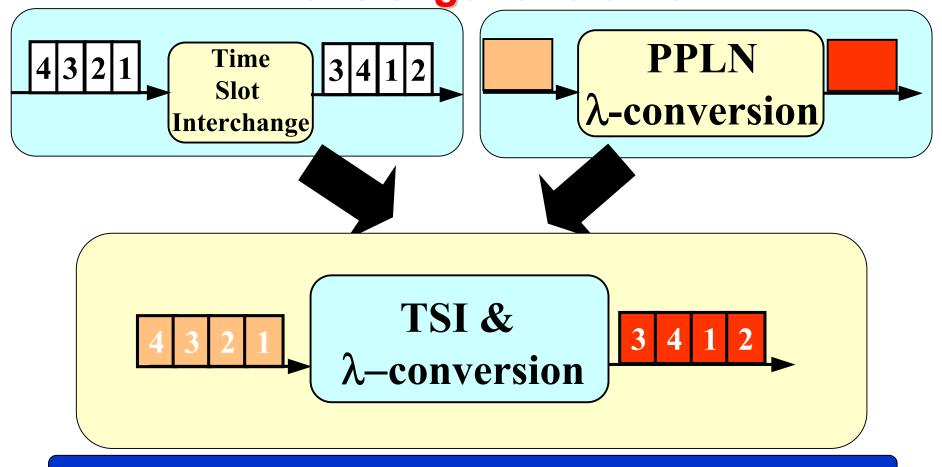


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# Multidimensional switching: Wavelength and time



Combine TSI and  $\lambda$ -conversion in a single interconnection



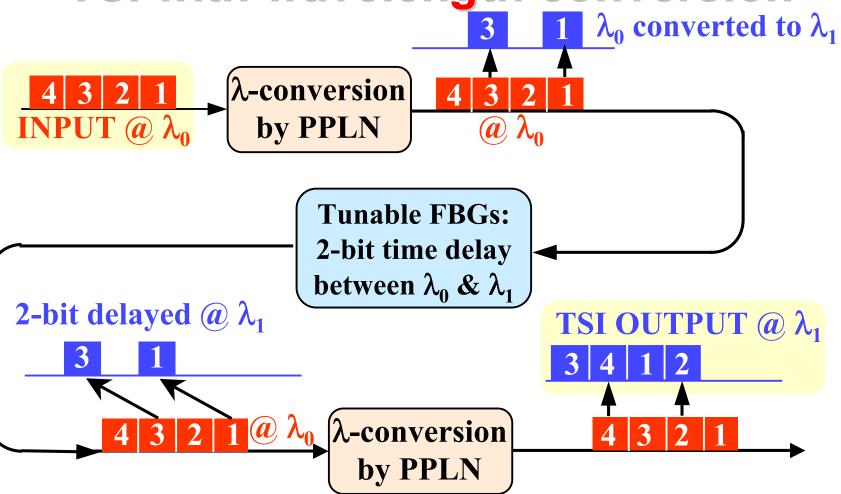


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### TSI with wavelength conversion



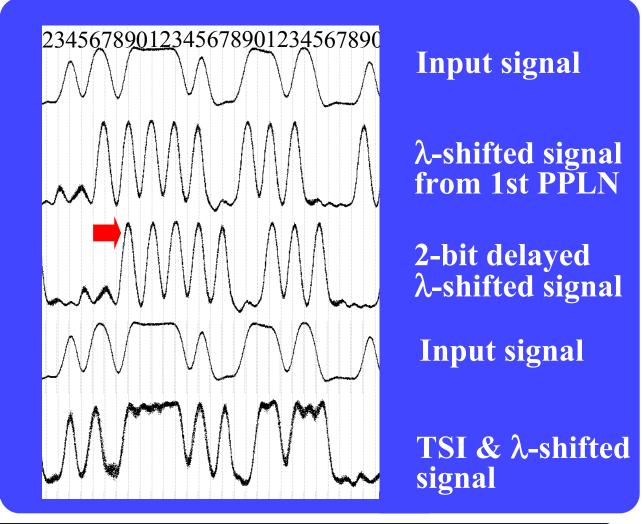
- Odd numbered slots are mapped to  $\lambda_1$  at the 1st PPLN.
- At the 2nd PPLN, even numbered slots are  $\lambda$ -shifted.

A. Willner





#### TSI experiment waveforms



Time slot interchange defines the output destination.

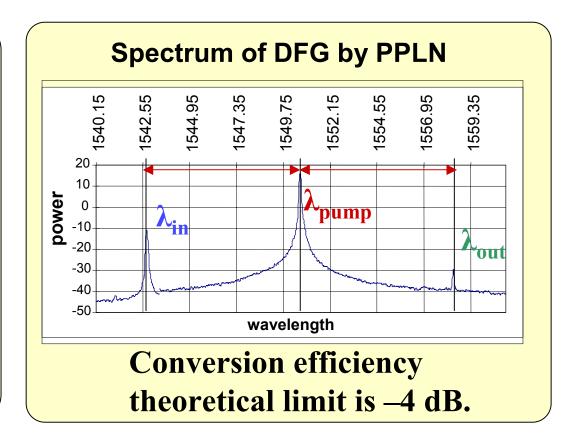






# Difference frequency generation by PPLN

- $λ_{out} = 2λ_{pump} λ_{in}$ Mirror image of the input wavelength is  $λ_{out}$ .
- DFG has a bandwidth of ~ 40 nm.

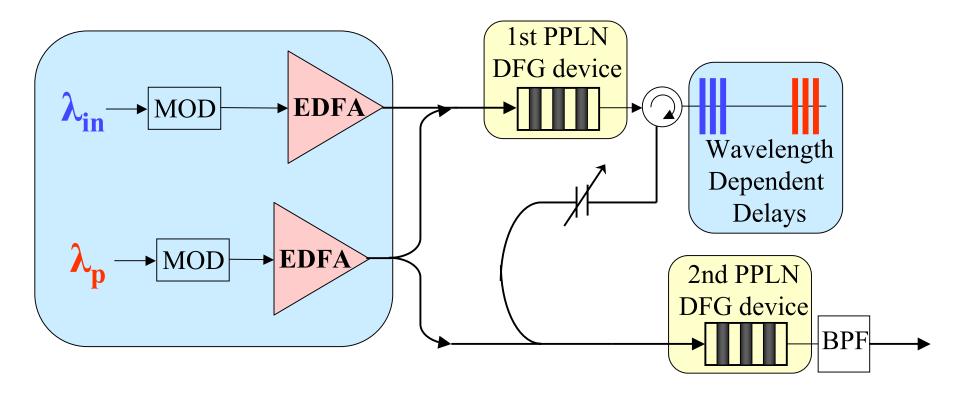








## **TSI experiment with PPLN**



- Input data is at 2.5 Gbps.
- Time slot interchanged data is at the output of 2<sup>nd</sup> PPLN,

